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Insurgent Camps Captured.  
Several insurgent camps have been  
captured and destroyed by United  
States soldiers recently in various dis-  
tricts of Luzon and Laro. One camp  
was captured in the mountains of Ma-  
rinduque. The enemy is very shy, and  
generally escapes. A scouting party of  
the Forty-sixth Regiment captured a  
store of ladrones near Silang.

FIVE THOUSAND  
BOERS ADVANCING

Army Penetrates  
Heart of Cape  
Colony.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK  
FOR THE BRITISH

Lord Kitchener's Demand for  
Reinforcements Not Yet  
Complied With.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—"Five thou-  
sand Boers supposed to be  
trekking east from Vryburg,"  
says the Cape Town corre-  
spondent of the Daily Mail, "are now  
making their way into the heart of  
Cape Colony. The supposition is that  
they have captured several small gar-  
risons along the way."  
LONDON, Jan. 11, 5 a. m.—The situ-  
ation in South Africa grows worse  
rather than better. Lord Kitchener's  
dispatches are more laconic than those  
of Lord Roberts and little else of im-  
portance is allowed to come through.  
The Times, in an editorial of today,  
finds comfort in the thought that the  
process of attrition is doing its work  
and must shortly lead to the inevitable  
result. In other quarters, however,  
there is less satisfaction with the posi-  
tion of affairs, which has practically  
necessitated the fortification of Cape  
Town.

No steps have been taken to comply  
with Lord Kitchener's demand for re-  
inforcements.  
Lord Coleridge, in a letter excusing  
his non-attendance at a political meet-  
ing, says: "I loath and detest this war  
and the policy that brought it about,  
the mode in which it is conducted and  
the undignified excitement over the de-  
feat of a handful of peasants defending  
their country at the hands of ten times  
their number of trained peasants, back-  
ed by the wealth of England."

This morning's dispatches report that  
a small party of Boers carried off cat-  
tle close to the east fort of Pretoria,  
and 900 Boers, under Commandant  
Kreitzinger, are fifteen miles from  
Richmond.

Rumors are spreading at Porterville  
that the rebels have joined the Boers  
in the Calvina district.

THE KROONSTADT COMMUNICA-  
TION.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 9.—The Central  
peace commission at Kroonstadt has  
issued a circular, in the course of  
which it says:  
"The time has arrived for the inhabi-  
tants of the Orange River Colony to  
make an effort to save the country  
from further destruction. The country  
is literally a vast wilderness. The  
farmers, ruined and facing starvation,  
are obliged to go to the towns for pro-  
tection, and huge refugee camps have  
been formed by the British for them.  
The misery is caused by an obstinate  
minority, who will not bow to the in-  
evitable."

The circular points out that the British  
will never restore independence to  
the republic and urges upon the  
burghers the duty of surrendering and  
accepting the terms offered.

The recent Afrikaner Congress, at  
Worcester, is criticised in the circular,  
as misleading the Boers and giving  
false impressions.

In conclusion the committee says:  
"The British Government is willing  
to settle matters in a way not ungen-  
erous or humiliating to us. We appeal  
to you to appoint another Congress  
and to nominate men of influence to  
visit Mr. Steyn and General De Wet and  
try to persuade them to accept the  
terms Great Britain offers. The two  
men are the only obstacles to peace.  
We ask you to believe us when we  
say that Mr. Kruger and the late  
Transvaal Government are willing  
and would have already accepted the  
British terms, but Mr. Steyn has re-  
fused to have anything to do with it.  
He has contended, and has encouraged  
burghers, with a hope that we would  
get European assistance. Today he is  
cut off from all communication with  
the outside world. You know and we  
know how unfounded that hope is. It  
is your duty to assist us to make him  
understand this. We appeal to you to  
help us to end the unhappy state of  
affairs which is plunging everybody  
into poverty and despair. We appeal to  
you because we know that you are  
able to assist us in the right manner."  
The committee includes W. E. Sewel,  
late assistant chief commander, three  
members of the Volksraad and two  
justices of the peace.

NEED OF HORSES.  
LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lord Raglan, un-  
der-secretary of state of war, who was

interviewed today by a representative  
of the Associated Press regarding the  
curious trend of events in South Africa,  
and the possibilities of peace, and the  
action the war office is taking to meet  
matters, said:

"The condition of affairs in South  
Africa absolutely forbids prophecy.  
You cannot call it war, yet in some  
respects this it worse than war. It is  
well-nigh impossible to fight in the or-  
dinary way against a people who have  
no uniforms. For a week, perhaps a  
month, a Boer goes out to fight. Then  
he says, I am sick of this, buries his  
gun and becomes in all respects a  
peaceful farmer. Yet the very next  
week the spirit moves him and he digs  
up the gun and rejoins the commando.  
It is terribly hard to deal equitably  
with such a character. The secret of  
the whole thing consists in horses. We  
have enough men there, but not  
enough mounted men."

THE GLOOMY NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—This morning's  
news from Cape Town is again unsatis-  
factory. Martial law has been pro-  
claimed at Malmesbury and would have  
been proclaimed in other districts but  
that the Cabinet meeting called on Sat-  
urday was unable to agree to its ad-  
visability. The vagueness of the in-  
formation concerning the movements  
and position of the invaders has sent  
a fresh cold fit over the colonies, and  
Cape Town calls loudly for strong re-  
inforcements from England, on the  
ground that the greater part of Lord  
Kitchener's available force is employed  
in protecting the dilines of communica-  
tion and the Rand mines, the latter  
extending for a distance of fifty miles.  
It is asserted by one Cape Town cor-  
respondent that unless the forces in  
Cape Town are increased a most unde-  
sirable state of affairs may result, as  
the success in arms of the invaders,  
however slight, might be the signal for  
a Dutch uprising.

As it is, many British residents have  
had to leave the Dutch villages near  
Cape Town, their lives being made un-  
bearable.

According to a native report, 100 men,  
either Boers or local farmers, have just  
passed through Clan William district  
in the direction of Malmesbury.

The Cape Town correspondent of the  
Daily Mail, who calls for 40,000 fresh  
troops, says:  
"Prominent Afrikaner loyalists de-  
clare that the rebellious colonists will  
construe the colonial call to arms as a  
challenge and that the ominous silence  
of the pro-rebels, combined with the  
fact that members of the pro-Boer  
Junta in Cape Town have been touring  
in the disaffected districts, emphasizes  
the necessity of martial law. The ne-  
cessity was never more acute for de-  
spatching re-enforcements. Already  
there is proof that colonials are leading  
one commando."

FILIPINO LEADERS.

Agoncillo Prefers Paris and Declines  
to Go to Hongkong.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A serious dis-  
agreement has arisen over the Filipino  
representative in Europe. Agoncillo,  
whom Aguinaldo ordered to Hongkong  
to direct the operations of the junta  
there, has revolted and refuses to go  
to Hongkong or give up his post in  
Paris to Dr. Apacibo. The latter,  
Aguinaldo ordered to go to Canada  
from Hongkong to watch the United  
States elections. He was then ordered  
to replace Agoncillo. The disputants  
have both cabled to Aguinaldo and are  
awaiting his reply. Dr. Apacibo fa-  
vors acquiring the independence of the

LORD DUFFERIN TELLS WHY  
HE WAS IN A BANKRUPT BANK

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Amidst cries of  
"Turn him out," hooting and other hos-  
tile interruptions, the Marquis of Du-  
ferin and Ava, chairman of the sus-  
pended London & Globe Finance Cor-  
poration, Ltd., at the extraordinary  
general meeting of the company called  
for today, succeeded in at least tem-  
porarily appeasing the wrath of the  
shareholders.

The hall was packed, and the direc-  
tors were evidently supported by a  
large faction, as warm cheering ming-  
led with hisses and hooting. As a  
result of the explanations of the direc-  
tors, the shareholders voted an ad-  
journment until Monday, when a  
scheme for the reconstruction of the  
concern will be submitted.

Lord Dufferin spoke with evident  
emotion, as he explained his personal  
relations with the corporation, and the  
result of the meeting was largely a  
tribute to his remarks. During the course  
of his remarks he explained that he  
was induced to accept the chairmanship  
at the solicitation of the late Lord  
Loch and Sir William Robinson.

His lordship added that he felt that  
when two such eminent men were con-  
nected with the concern he could legiti-  
mately join. He soon discovered, how-  
ever, that he had bitter opponents who  
resigned, hoping that a depreciation  
of the securities would follow. But he  
stuck to his position and investments,  
and though a greater sufferer than  
most of the shareholders, he had no  
regret. If he had, he hoped to convince  
them of his good faith. Later he found  
the duties to be a physical strain be-  
yond his advancing years, and he

Philippines through an arrangement  
with the United States.

THE LOOTING IN PEKING.  
A War Correspondent Makes Charge  
Against Missionaries.

VICTORIA, Jan. 10.—George Lynch,  
the war correspondent of the Mail and  
Express, in an interview given to the  
Kobe Chronicle shortly before he sailed  
for San Francisco, en route home,  
makes an indictment against some  
missionaries at Peking. He says:  
"The private looting that took place  
was most successfully exploited by the  
missionaries. When an effort was made  
to stop promiscuous looting, every  
British officer was on his point of hon-  
or to give an account of any loot that  
he had, and to return everything except  
one or two things of trifling value  
which he was allowed to keep as sou-  
venirs. The looting stopped from that  
time among the soldiers—that is, pri-  
vate looting. But the missionaries  
were not stopped by this at all. They  
took possession of big Chinese houses,  
where they carried on sales of every-  
thing they could seize, engaging their  
converts to bring them in fresh articles  
from private houses as purchases de-  
pleted their stock. I purchased a sable  
coat myself from a missionary for \$125,  
after bargaining with him for some  
days. I sent home a photograph of one  
of these gentlemen, taken in his shop,  
with piles of furs and Buddhas round  
him, and his converts assisting in the  
selling. He stood amid the Buddhas  
like a poultterer selling his pheasants.  
He had a Chinese there valuing the  
things. The Chinese put on the full  
value, and the missionary sold them  
for one-third less."

ARMY CANTEN  
IS ABOLISHED

The Senate Adopts the House  
Provision by Large  
Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate  
today, by a decisive vote, concurred  
in the House provision relating to the ab-  
olition of the army canteen. Only 15  
votes could be mustered in the Senate  
in favor of the canteen; 34 were cast  
against it.

Most of the time today was occupied  
by Senators Teller of Colorado, Pat-  
terson of South Dakota and Cutler of  
North Carolina, who all opposed the  
adoption of the Senate committee's  
amendment, which provided for a con-  
tinuance of the canteen. Before dis-  
posing finally of the canteen, the Senate  
accomplished little, and it seems doubt-  
ful whether a final vote upon the mea-  
sure will be reached Friday or Satur-  
day.

The rapid growth of the saloons in  
Manila was referred to by several sen-  
ators, all agreeing that something should  
be done to restrict the traffic. Senator  
Lodge said that while he did not be-  
lieve the canteen had done any par-  
ticular harm in the Philippines, he was  
convinced that the saloon had done in-  
calculable harm there. He gave notice  
of an amendment prohibiting the im-  
portation of distilled liquors into the  
Philippines except for medicinal pur-  
poses.

Carried Off a Safe.

CHELSEA, Mass., Jan. 8.—Joseph  
Hart, Samuel Goldstein, David Karner,  
David Werblinsky and Terry Silver-  
man were arrested here today, charged  
with stealing in broad daylight a safe  
containing \$1,300 in money, and \$2,000  
worth of jewelry from the office of  
Morse Brothers, in Boston. The police  
recovered a part of the stolen jewelry  
and \$1,000 in bank bills.

Morse Brothers conduct a diamond  
and jewelry business on the lease plan.  
The robbers visited the place while the  
proprietors were out soliciting trade,  
and covering the safe, carried it away  
on a wagon. A number of persons saw  
the safe being taken away, but sup-  
posed the men were legitimate safe-  
movers.

LORD DUFFERIN TELLS WHY  
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of his remarks he explained that he  
was induced to accept the chairmanship  
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Loch and Sir William Robinson.

CHINESE  
SIGN.

Preliminary Steps  
Towards Peace  
Taken.

INTERESTS OF  
POWERS CLASH

United States Proposal to Conduct  
Proceedings at Washington  
Withdrawn.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—As a result of  
inquiries in authoritative  
quarters, the Associated  
Press is given the following  
statement in regard to the Chinese sig-  
nature: "The Chinese plenipotentiaries  
signed the joint note yesterday, thus  
concluding the preliminary stage of the  
negotiations."

It was added that this important  
step was insignificant compared with  
the difficulties to be met with between  
the powers themselves, whose clashing  
interests will have full play in the com-  
ing discussion. The United States pro-  
posals to shift the seat of the negotia-  
tions find no favor in the European  
chancelleries. Three reasons are given  
for this opposition:

First—It is considered a great mis-  
take to transfer the negotiations from  
China, where all the information is at  
hand respecting the situation, and the  
feeling among the Chinese themselves,  
and more especially regarding the con-  
ditions of trade and commerce at which  
the negotiations will be chiefly con-  
cerned.

Second—The United States commerce  
with China is comparatively small  
when compared with that of several  
other countries. Therefore the United  
States is not entitled to expect the ne-  
gotiations to be carried on at Washing-  
ton.

The third and most difficult reason  
advanced is that the European pow-  
ers have not felt sufficient confidence  
that the United States Government  
might not find itself influenced in the  
negotiations at Washington by the  
pressure of interests, having an eye to  
the exploitation of China. The atti-  
tude of some of the powers, moreover,  
is swayed by other motives in ap-  
proaching the United States proposal.  
Great Britain, for example, which  
seems to be the most strongly antago-  
nistic, has probably taken into con-  
sideration the United States attitude to-  
ward the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The feeling here favors Shanghai, if  
any chance is made, as it is pointed  
out that Shanghai is the most impor-  
tant trade center in China, and more-  
over, that the southern viceroys who  
are favorable to foreigners and anx-  
ious to further trade, could make their  
influence felt. The enormous British  
interests are in favor of the choice of  
London, but it is improbable that the  
other powers will agree to this.

There is no reason to suppose that  
Russia will withdraw from the joint  
negotiations. The treaty she has con-  
cluded with China concerns her special  
interests in regions contiguous to her  
territories, but she has great political  
interests to defend, and further, in the  
joint conference, which will bristle with  
obstacles to a speedy settlement, Rus-  
sia aims chiefly at a wide expansion  
of her political influence. Great Brit-  
ain wants to roughly open the Chinese  
empire to her commerce and at the  
same time strengthen her political foot-  
hold. The United States, apparently,  
will be devoted to securing commercial  
advantage, while France and Germany  
will desire to increase their trade gen-  
erally, and their political influence in  
certain provinces.

The struggle between these conflicting  
designs will be bitter, and in any case  
will greatly protract the negotiations.

One thing which Great Britain and  
the United States wish to secure is the  
raising of the prohibition which now  
exists in China against foreigners ac-  
quiring land interests.  
SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—A dispatch  
from Sian Fu (where the Chinese court  
is located) to a native newspaper says:  
"Some of the clauses of the condi-  
tions for peace are impossible of accept-  
ance, consequently the Emperor and  
Empress and the much-troubled court  
have telegraphed to Lin Kun Yi, the  
viceroy of Nankin, and Chank Hi  
Tung, the viceroy of Mankow, to pro-  
ceed immediately to Peking and confer  
with the foreign ministers and Chinese  
commissioners in an attempt to the  
modification of the obstructive condi-  
tions. They have been instructed, if  
they are unable to proceed to Peking to  
propose a suitable meeting place for  
the ministers elsewhere."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—As some of  
the foreign powers do not look with  
favor upon the proposition of the United  
States recently made as to the with-  
drawal of certain features of the nego-  
tiations from Peking to Washington, or  
some other capital, and other powers  
hesitate to decide the question, the  
President has deemed it advisable to  
withdraw the proposition and has di-  
rected the diplomatic representatives

of the United States abroad to so in-  
form the different governments.

EMPEROR MAY RETURN.  
SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.—A newspaper  
of this city publishes a letter from  
Sian Fu announcing that the Emperor  
has fully determined to return to Pe-  
king to administer the reformed gov-  
ernment.

According to this letter, the Empress  
Dowager offers no opposition to the  
Emperor's determination.

BOXERS REORGANIZE.  
BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The war office has  
received the following dispatch from  
Gen. von Waldersee:

PEKING, Jan. 9.—The fortress of  
No-u, which was stormed on January 3,  
was the headquarters of the newly-or-  
ganized bands of Boxers. Over one  
thousand had mobilized in the district  
and they were planning to march on  
Yen King and Chau Ping.

Wiring from Peking, under date of  
January 6, Count von Waldersee says:  
"Col. Panel's column is marching to  
Tsi Ngan Fu, on the Pei-ho, to co-op-  
erate with Col. Madia's column from  
Yen King, seventy-two kilometers  
northwest of Peking."

"Col. Panel, after extremely severe  
marches over by-paths and through  
high mountains, stormed the fortifica-  
tions on January 3. These were defend-  
ed by ten guns and from 600 to 1,000  
men. Having protected the mines, the  
column is returning in extended order  
through Yen King."

CHINESE ENVOY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—"Dr. Mumm von  
Schwarzenstein, German minister to  
China, today communicated his wish,"  
says the Peking correspondent of the  
Times, wiring yesterday, "that Prince  
Chun Yu, younger brother of the Em-  
peror Kwang Hsu, should be sent as  
the imperial envoy to Berlin. The  
Prince himself is leaving Peking and  
desires to undertake the mission. He  
is 17 years old. Prince Su has already  
assented to proceed to Berlin."

FRENCH ARCHBISHOP TALKS.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Archbishop Favere,  
the head of the French mission in North  
China, has arrived in Paris. In an in-  
terview, he says he believed the Dow-  
ager Empress would return to Peking  
in the spring, when order will be com-  
pletely restored. The Europeans, he  
said, will find that they have not lost  
greatly by recent events. The govern-  
ment, however, must be given time to  
resume the direction of affairs. In the  
meanwhile the police work now pro-  
ceeding should be completed, and the  
last bands of Boxers and looters dis-  
persed. Europe must not try to rush  
the negotiations, for Chinese diplomacy  
always says "no," but afterwards al-  
ways says "yes."

The archbishop justifies the ransack-  
ing of Peking shops for food by Chi-  
nese Christians with the complicity of  
the archbishop. He declares the Chris-  
tians took provisions from abandoned  
warehouses after they first obtained  
permission from M. Pinchon, the  
French minister, to seize provisions,  
clothing and coal, and also a portion of  
the money lying in Prince Li's palace,  
in order to send it to the distressed  
Christians in the provinces.

An account was kept of everything,  
with a view of reimbursing the owners  
or deducting the amount from the in-  
demnities. All the valuable objects gathered  
at Pei Tang included the contents of  
his own museum and were sold at  
auction. Most of the articles were  
bought by two Americans. Archbishop  
Favere returns to China in February.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

VICTORIA, Jan. 10.—Among the pas-  
sengers who arrived by the R. M. S.  
Empress of Japan yesterday were two  
Belgian journalists, Messrs. Collins and  
Tytgat, who have been journeying in  
Manchuria, through the Russian sphere  
of influence in North China, and on the  
Siberian frontier. They personally in-  
vestigated the reports of atrocities and  
massacres committed by the Russian  
troops at the capture of Aigun and  
other cities along the Amur several  
months ago and found them to be true.  
Thousands of Chinese, they report,  
were ruthlessly slaughtered by the  
Russian troops, and at the capture of  
Aigun thousands were grouped in large  
numbers and massacred. At one place  
crowds were tied together by the queues  
and drowned. The details of these  
atrocities from the pen of the  
travelers themselves have already ap-  
peared in these columns, having been  
taken from their accounts given to  
Japanese papers.

UNCLE SAM TO  
DEFEND PANAMA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—There is  
reason to believe that the United States  
Government will adopt a vigorous line  
of action in case the city of Panama  
is attacked or there is any interruption  
of the transit facilities of the Isthmus.  
According to a treaty arrangement  
with Colombia, the United States has  
been given a certain measure of pro-  
tection over the peaceful conduct of  
traffic across the Isthmus.

When Consul General Jager a few  
months ago reported that the revolu-  
tionists would bombard the city of  
Panama, Acting Secretary of State Hill  
promptly sent a dispatch announcing  
in unusually vigorous terms that the  
Government would not tolerate any ac-  
tion likely to prejudice or interfere  
with the rights which this Government  
had assumed. The dispatch became  
known in Panama and had the effect of  
putting an end to the plan of bombard-  
ing. Mr. Gudge's present dispatch  
does not indicate that the city itself  
is about to be attacked, but if it de-  
velops by later information that there  
is any prospect of bombardment, the  
vigorous procedure of a few months  
ago will be repeated. At present the  
gunboat Ranger is at Panama and the  
Philadelphia and Iowa are on the way  
to that locality.